

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY MINES; CREW IS SAVED

The Greenbrier of New York
Goes Down Soon After
Leaving Bremen.

HER FLAG WAS ONCE LOWERED BY BRITISH

By the United Press.
BREMEN, via The Hague, April 3.—The American steamer Greenbrier, from New York, struck a mine in the North Sea and sank a few hours after she left Bremen yesterday, according to word received by United States Ambassador Gerard to-night. Her crew is reported to have been saved.

The Greenbrier is the third American vessel destroyed by mines in the North Sea. The Evelyn was blown up off Harum Island on February 21, with a reported loss of three men, while en route to Bremen with a cargo of cotton. The Carib was sunk by a mine off Norderney on February 25. One of her crew died from exposure.

Ambassador Gerard cabled a brief message to Washington to-night telling of the disaster to the Greenbrier. At the same time he is endeavoring to obtain all possible information regarding the sinking of the American steamer.

The Greenbrier was a vessel of 3,322 tons gross, was 145 feet in length and had a breadth of 45 feet. She was built in 1913, and originally was owned by the Tropical Fruit Steamship Company, British-owned. She was chartered by the outbreak of the war she was bought by a number of Americans, who formed the Greenbrier Steamship Company. Her port of registry was changed to New York, and she flew the American flag.

On her first trip under the American flag the Greenbrier left New Orleans December 10 with a cargo of cotton, bound for Bremen. She was commanded by Capt. Farley. On December 30, according to her captain, she was halted by the British auxiliary cruiser Cedric, formerly of the White Star Line, which fired a solid shot across her bows.

The boarding party from the British warship pulled down the American flag, placed a prize crew in charge, and headed for Bremen. She was then taken to Leith, Scotland, and finally was released and allowed to proceed to Bremen with her cargo. Upon her arrival Capt. Farley was a celebrated prisoner to Washington, which was followed by a note to the British Government.

Through the incapable handling of the British ship, Capt. Farley said, the vessel was badly damaged. Three booms were swept away when she was needlessly brought about in a heavy sea, and she was forced to lie in Bremen harbor for several weeks for repairs.

The Greenbrier left Bremen yesterday, bound for America with a mixed cargo. The first messages to Ambassador Gerard did not indicate where she was blown up.

ANOTHER BRITISH LOSS.

The Lockwood Is Torpedoed; Crew Saved by Trawler.

LONDON, April 3.—The Lockwood, a British steamship, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Friday night off Start Point, Devonshire. Captain Hensen and the crew of twenty-two were saved.

The Lockwood ignored the submarine's command to halt. Capt. Hensen ordered the steam ahead and began to zigzag through heavy seas in an effort to dodge the German's torpedoes. For half an hour the chase continued. Then the submarine overhauled the Lockwood, fired several torpedoes, and the third struck the steamer amidships.

The crew quickly piled into the boats and had pulled away when it was discovered the mate had been left behind. He dove overboard just before the Lockwood plunged beneath the waves and sank to the bottom. The submarine disappeared without offering assistance. The small boats were almost swamped when the fishing boat Bricham appeared and took the survivors on board.

The Lockwood was a steamship of 677 tons. She was owned in London.

The British steamer Eston, recently known as the Southampton, was sunk by a German submarine on the Devonshire coast, and not off Cape Finisterre, in Spain, on March 28, as was originally reported by London. The ship was carrying 677 tons of the new zinc.

The report that this ship was sunk off the Spanish coast led to inferences that the German submarines had widened their range of action. So far there is nothing to show that they are operating at a greater distance than British waters.

FRENCH SHIP IS SUNK.

Submarine Torpedoed Vessel From Fishing Banks.

PARIS, April 3.—The Paquetette of Ploenn, a three-masted fishing vessel, was sunk this afternoon by a German submarine off Brest, nine miles south of Ploenn. All of the crew were saved.

The Paquetette had sailed from the Newfoundland Fishing Banks, the last in a party of ten fishing craft, all making in from the same location. The others reached port safely. The missing thirty-two men aboard the Paquetette.

"HANG VON TIRPITZ."

London Papers Propose Penalty for Submarine Practices.

LONDON, April 3.—Some of the London papers say to-day that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and other officers responsible for the German submarine practices should be hanged.

"At the end of the war," says the Daily Chronicle, "the Allies will have no alternatives—they can allow the practice of submarine warfare to become a usage recognized by international law or they can, after trial, hang the German officers responsible for it, including Grand Admiral von Tirpitz."

The Scandinavian Governments are also in favor of such a conference. It is expected that the conference will be held in Stockholm, and that the Scandinavian Governments are also in favor of such a conference.

TO CONTROL SHIPPING.
Scandinavian Interests to Confer on After War Conditions.

LONDON, April 3.—The Danish, Swedish and Norwegian transatlantic shipping interests will hold a conference on the pending general operating conditions of the Stockholm Telegraph Company.

The Scandinavian Governments are also in favor of such a conference. It is expected that the conference will be held in Stockholm, and that the Scandinavian Governments are also in favor of such a conference.

KAISER WILLIAM AND THE HEADS OF HIS ARMY AND NAVY



A photograph that is very popular in Germany just now is reproduced above. It shows the Kaiser and his advisers. Standing, left to right—Gen. von Buelow, Gen. von Mackensen, Gen. von Moltke, Crown Prince William of Prussia, Gen. von Francois, Gen. Ludendorff, Gen. von Falkenhayn, chief of the General Staff, Gen. von Einem, Gen. von Bese.

SAYS AUSTRIANS USE EXPLOSIVE BULLETS

Petrograd Reports Marked Progress by Russians Toward Uzak Pass.

7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PETROGRAD, April 3.—The Austrians have begun the use of explosive bullets in their desperate defense of the Carpathians to keep the Russians out of Hungary, according to the official statement of the General Staff made public to-night. The statement dealt entirely with that situation, as there is a lull or only intermittent fighting in the rest of the Eastern theatre of the war. The statement follows:

Our offensive in the Carpathians is developing with success. Our progress was particularly marked on April 1 in the sector of Volia Mehova, in the direction of Uzak Pass. Our troops pressed the Austrians hard in spite of a stubborn resistance, in which they used explosive bullets. We captured a number of prisoners, machine guns, ammunition wagons and munitions which they were forced to abandon. We captured more than 7,000 men, including two officers, besides ten machine guns in the Carpathians on Thursday.

On the remainder of the front there has been no change.

WIN BESKID HEIGHTS.

Russians in Fierce Drive Seize Important Positions.

LONDON, April 3.—Only fragmentary dispatches come from the Carpathians, but they tell of continued fighting for the control of the plains of Hungary in the mountain range along the entire front.

The principal Russian success appears to be in the Beskid Mountain range. There their drives have enabled the Russians to seize all the important heights, despite the fact that the Austrians at this point are under command of Gen. von Lissenen, who brought a strong German force. What effect the battle has on the Russian campaign is still problematical. The Russians have already crossed the mountains at the western end of the range, and are now advancing east. An advance here, however, may be checked by the Austrian progress against the Russian left south of Uzak Pass.

Archduke Frederick, commander in chief, has issued in an order of the day a eulogy of the Fourth Cavalry division, its commander, Gen. Berndt, and the Ninth Dragoon Regiment for heroic work on March 28, where there is nothing to show that they are operating at a greater distance than British waters.

GERMANS GAIN IN EAST.

Berlin Reports Occupancy of Several Russian Positions.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BERLIN, via wireless to London, April 3.—Despatches from Moscow to the evening papers report extremely stubborn fighting around Kovno fort, the girth of which are delivering a heavy fire.

The Germans are driving the attack with much obstinacy in an attempt to separate the troops near Tassagen from those on the Niemen. Several rather important Russian positions have been occupied and the Russian forces are weakening before the German pressure.

Germany is now sending men of the best fighting calibre into this field and it is thought that a decisive victory will soon be achieved on the Russian side of the front. The Russian losses in the latest battle were very heavy.

VIENNA ADMITS LOSSES.

Austrians Near Uzak Pass Forced to Retreat.

VIENNA, April 3.—The Austrian War office issued the following official communication to-night:

Since yesterday in the Eastern Beskid Range engagements have taken place only in the Upper Luborek Valley and on the heights south of Mynova.

French reinforcements forced our exposed troops fighting on both sides of Uzak Pass and Gorzow to retreat somewhat. (These are approaches to Uzak Pass.)

An attack on our position north of Uzak Pass was repulsed after a sanguinary engagement in which the Russian divisions which were before Przemyśl are now actually on the Carpathian front.

After the successful fighting on April 1 calm now prevails on our side. The war will also be a topic of discussion at the conference.

NEW GIFTS SWELL WAR RELIEF FUNDS

The following contributions were received yesterday by war relief charities:

Belgian Relief Fund, \$1,985.59; total, \$1,012,508.15.
American Polish Relief Committee, \$2,150; total, \$36,148.25.
American Women's War Relief Fund, \$581.
Committee of Mercy, \$590; total, \$1,103.16.
Persian War Relief Fund, \$707.25; total, \$16,456.25.
American Ambulance Hospital, \$224; total, \$383,301.02.
Vacation War Relief Committee, \$108.40; total, \$7,410.23.

ARABIAN COAST SHELLED.

British Marines, Attempting to Land, Are Driven Back.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam, April 3.—The following official statement was issued to-day:

"Enemy mine sweepers attempted to reach the Dardanelles narrows, but retired before our fire. Two ironclad escorts unsuccessfully bombarded the forts at long range and retired."

"From the other theatres of war there is nothing to report."

A British cruiser, steaming along the Red Sea coast of Arabia, bombarded several Arabian villages in the province of Helas, according to another official announcement.

The bombardment lasted five hours. Several houses were destroyed. The cruiser attempted to land on the shore, but the British were driven back to their boats with heavy losses.

NO FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

M. Jasseron Thinks Its Absence Aids Cause Here.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, April 3.—The satisfaction felt here at the unwillingness of the French Government to carry on a propaganda in the United States has been accentuated by a private letter from M. Jasseron, the French Ambassador at Washington, who, according to the French press, comments on the absence of French propagandists in America without the faintest expression of regret.

M. Jasseron sent to a friend in Paris some pro-German mural placards and expressed great amusement, one of them being in Esperanto. The figures of M. Jasseron's letter, the text of which has been given, "that Americans make game of these and consider a tumultuous paper propaganda of far less value than the more dignified and efficacious propaganda of the Allies."

CRITICISES LUXEMBURG.

Paris Paper Assails Its Claim to Neutrality.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, April 3.—Referring to the denial by the Luxembourg Government of the violation of Luxembourg by Germany, the Echo de Paris today makes a violent attack on Luxembourg's claim to neutrality.

Quoting the Luxembourg official records the Echo de Paris shows that the only communication sent to Germany was a personal one. It was an appeal to the Kaiser to safeguard the interests of his country and to hasten the explanations previously demanded. These explanations had been asked for by M. Eysschen, chief of the Luxembourg government, in a telegram to Berlin which was sent when the German troops were actually occupying a railroad station on Luxembourg territory.

The Echo quotes from the Grand Duchess's speech from the throne on November 10 to the effect that Germany had commenced paying "the first indemnities occasioned by the passage of her troops."

"On August 4 Belgian territory was violated at Gummerich. The same day the Belgian Foreign Minister sent the German envoy his passports. On the same day too the Minister of a foreign power left Luxembourg on the invitation of M. Eysschen, but it was the envoy from France."

Sailings From Rotterdam Increase.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
AMSTERDAM, April 3.—Despite the danger from submarines and mines more ships entered and left Rotterdam this week than during any previous week since the beginning of the war.

The arrivals numbered ninety-seven, of which thirty-three were British. Of the seventy-five vessels which cleared from that port twenty-seven were British.

Albany Women Aid War Relief.

The Six acknowledges the receipt of a bundle containing five woolen mufflers from the Anti-Suffrage League of Albany, N. Y., for the Princess de Poix Fund. They will be forwarded to Paris.

GERMANS MASS FOR ATTACK IN FLANDERS

Additions Made to 1,200,000 Troops Already in France and Belgium.

EMPEROR AT DINANT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 3.—There are indications that the Germans are massing for another attack in Flanders. Despatches from correspondents on the Dutch border printed here in the last few days emphasize the movements of troops toward the western front.

The Evening News to-night prints a despatch from Copenhagen saying that the Germans have about 1,200,000 men on the western front, but it is believed here that this estimate is considerably below the real figure. The supposed locations of the German armies in France and Belgium as given by the Evening News correspondent are as follows:

Emperor William is said to be at Dinant, Belgium, with Gen. von Falkenhayn, chief of staff. Gen. von Hehl is at Dinant, Belgium, with four army corps (about 160,000 men), while the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg is making his headquarters at Maubule near Lille, just south of the Belgian line, with three army corps, or 120,000 men.

Further south, at Cambrai, France, is the Crown Prince of Bavaria, with three army corps, and at La Perle, north of the Belgian line, the Duke of Mecklenburg, with four corps, 160,000 men. Gen. von Kluck, who was recently promoted to command a shrapnel bullet, has 120,000 men.

Further south and east along the German front is Gen. von Buelow at Valenciennes, with 80,000 men in reserve. The Crown Prince is at Etain near Verdun, with the Fifth Corps, and two more corps, 80,000 men, in reserve. On the line from St. Mihiel to Metz is Gen. von Falkenhayn's army of one corps and several brigades in reserve.

This report would make the German army in the west number about 1,200,000 men.

STOP DRIVE ON PARIS.

French Check German Move at Point Nearest Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, April 3.—A serious attempt by the Germans to break the French line at the point nearest Paris was frustrated by French artillery and rifle fire, according to the official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night.

Near Laon, at the bend of the front battle line, Gen. von Kluck's men attempted an advance, but with little success, for the French drove them back as they were debouching from their trenches.

Near Laon, in the region of Peronne, mining operations have been going on for several days. Near Lassigny, west of Neuvy, the Germans made an attempt to debouch from their trenches, but the attack was stopped shortly by our artillery.

In Upper Alsace in the region of Barmbrunn-Haut we repulsed two German attacks.

The afternoon statement added little that was new. In the regions of the Somme, La Bassée and Donnerberg mining warfare continued, with noticeable advantages for the French. The total number of prisoners taken at the forest of Le Prieux, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, March 30 to April 1, was more than 200, including six officers.

A German aeroplane was brought down yesterday after dropping bombs on Rheims. When fired on it immediately came to earth. The aviators, who were unhurt, were taken prisoners.

BELGIANS REPULSED.

German Report Failure of Attempt to Retake Farm.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—By wireless, Sayville, N. Y.—German army headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

The Belgian attempt yesterday to win back Klosterheek farm, which the Germans occupied March 31, resulted in failure.

A French charge in the forest of Le Prieux was not successful.

A French attack on the heights south of Lower Annapolis, west of Muebaux, was repulsed.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the eastern front.

SWOBODA'S TRIPS IN AUTO PUZZLE PARIS

Police Investigate Visit to Chateaufort, Where Government Has Arms Factory.

WENT TO MANY TOWNS

PARIS, April 3.—Raymond Swoboda, who is under arrest charged with setting fire to the French liner La Touraine, made several automobile trips into French provinces, says the Petit Journal.

The trips were made during August and December and took Swoboda to Nantes, Tours and Chateaufort, among other places.

The police, says the Petit Journal, are now trying to discover the purpose of these trips. At Chateaufort the Government has a large firearms factory. At a mass meeting of soldiers, fur men and armor plate workers on Government contracts held at Chateaufort to-day a resolution was adopted declaring that their work necessitated their having a drink after discharging and recharging the furnaces. If the saloons at Chateaufort are closed it will cause great resentment and perhaps result in a general strike.

Every one knows or believes the Chancellor of the Exchequer is convinced that prohibition is the best way to solve the problem of the drink. The letter of the King and the announcement of Lord Kitchener may be regarded absolutely as an endorsement of his opinion. But total prohibition is a question that may well give pause to the strongest Government and the most powerful and the most popular of individuals that ever ruled the British Isles.

DEFENDS SWOBODA.

Swiss Woman Believes He Is Victim of Plot.

GENEVA, via Paris, April 3.—Raymond Swoboda is a victim of "an odious plot of a terrible mistake," according to Flora Treischler, a singer living here, who is a close friend of the man. She said to-day:

"I had known Mr. Swoboda for six years. I knew he was engaged in commercial and financial affairs, but did not know the details, for he was somewhat uncommunicative on his business affairs."

"He belongs to a wealthy New York family, but his father cut off his allowance after several disagreements. One brother is serving as an interpreter with a British unit in the west number about 1,200,000 men."

MORE SWOBODA NOTES.

Charlotte Pollon Says They "Look Bad" for Him.

The Pollon sisters, Charlotte and Katherine, said yesterday that they have lots and lots more letters from Raymond Rolfe Swoboda than have been printed. Miss Charlotte said over the switchboard telephone at 223-224 Riverside Drive that the letters said that he had public yesterday of an uninteresting nature, telling of Swoboda's efforts to make money—were not sold.

"Are you giving them away?" she asked.

"Charlotte. Some of those she still has 'look very bad' for Swoboda," she added. "No, he is a German," came the answer.

"How do you know?"

Miss Charlotte withheld her response for one of those half minute conferences that retarded the telephone conversation at its really interesting stage.

"I won't talk any more about Swoboda," she announced.

"How long have you known him?"

"Nearly two years."

"Do you know where he went after his stay with you?"

"Yes, but I won't tell."

Miss Charlotte was much put out with one of Swoboda's business associates who had contradicted her account of his visit to this country. She said this man had sent a messenger to her last night asking her not to talk. She also complained bitterly because another woman of the same family name had denied relationship with her. "Get that printed, won't you dearie?" she requested.

More Survivors of Aquila Land.

LONDON, April 3.—Survivors of the steamship Aquila, which was sunk by a German submarine, have been landed at Madeira by the steamship Lady Plymouth. Two of the passengers who had been reported missing are included in the list sent today. Four of the crew are still missing and are believed to be dead.

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND FINDS FOE IN PREMIER

Asquith Favors Sunday Closing and Shorter Hours on Week Days.

CHANCELLOR SEEKS OPINION OF PUBLIC

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 3.—It is really hardly an exaggeration to say that last Wednesday a shudder ran from one end of the British Isles to the other. On that day people read accounts of Lloyd George's meeting with the shipowners and for the first time realized that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's famous Langer speech, followed by Lord Kitchener's stern warning, meant that the Government was seriously considering total prohibition, both of the sale and the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Practically at a moment's notice this country has plunged, one might almost say cheerfully, into the most terrific war of its history, wholeheartedly supporting the Government, which itself had but the shortest time to consider such a momentous question.

Problem Puzzles Government.

But the question was settled promptly and it would be absurd to say that anything like doubt or anxiety affected the public mind or the Government since the war began until both were faced with the question—"to drink or not to drink." This question has been under consideration by the Government far longer than the question of the "right or not to fight," but it finds greater difficulty in answering it. No decision has yet been made, or at all events, none has been announced.

Chancellor Lloyd George has received 40,000 letters in reply to his request for communications on the drink question. At a mass meeting of soldiers, fur men and armor plate workers on Government contracts held at Chateaufort to-day a resolution was adopted declaring that their work necessitated their having a drink after discharging and recharging the furnaces. If the saloons at Chateaufort are closed it will cause great resentment and perhaps result in a general strike.

Every one knows or believes the Chancellor of the Exchequer is convinced that prohibition is the best way to solve the problem of the drink. The letter of the King and the announcement of Lord Kitchener may be regarded absolutely as an endorsement of his opinion. But total prohibition is a question that may well give pause to the strongest Government and the most powerful and the most popular of individuals that ever ruled the British Isles.

Must Be Universal Prohibition.

It is recognized that prohibition if applied must be universal. Hotels, restaurants, saloons and clubs of all sorts must be included and even private cellars must be sealed.

The whiskey and soda devotees, who on Wednesday morning deluged the wine and spirits merchants with orders, as they have been doing ever since, will find themselves sold if prohibition is ordered. But in spite of the conviction

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OKUMA DEFENDS JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Premier Says Germans Have Spread False Information in China.

NO MONOPOLY SOUGHT

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Tokyo, April 4.—Count Okuma, the Premier, said in an interview to-day in regard to affairs in China:

"Our negotiations at Peking are progressing favorably toward an early and satisfactory conclusion. It is not true that the Chinese Government has endeavored to delay negotiations unduly, but false information spread broadcast by German interests has given the agitators in China their opportunity."